



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Bubonic plague in Canton and Hongkong.*YOKOHAMA, *February 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, through the courtesy of Surgeon W. F. Arnold, U. S. N., specially detailed by the Navy Department to investigate epidemic disease in the Far East, I have telegraphic information of the presence of plague in Hongkong as well as Canton; and that the outbreak is already considered as one of importance is shown by the fact that, as I am informed by the agent of the company here, the United States consul at Hongkong refuses to grant clean bills of health to the steamers leaving that port for the United States via Yokohama. The Japanese Government has not yet taken any action, though such will, undoubtedly, take place almost immediately.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

GIBRALTAR.

*Quarantine notice.*GIBRALTAR, *February 24, 1896.*

With reference to the action of the board of health of the 11th ultimo, it has been decided by the board to remove the quarantine on arrivals from Casablanca.

By order,

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

JAPAN.

*No new cases of cholera in Chiba Ken or Ibaraki Ken.*YOKOHAMA, *February 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the recent outbreak of cholera in the ken of Chiba, of which I have already notified you, appears to have been stamped out, there having been no new cases since the date of my last return, February 16. No cases have occurred in any other districts with the exception of the few in Ibaraki Ken, of which I have before notified you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 620,840. Total deaths, 1,455, including smallpox, 29; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 76; diphtheria, 21; measles, 17, and whooping cough, 76.

Month of December, 1895. Total deaths, 1,448, including smallpox, 32; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 73; diphtheria, 31; measles, 19, and whooping cough, 9.

BAHAMAS—*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco*.—Two weeks ended February 25, 1896. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Week ended February 28, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of March 14, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 160 deaths in this city during the week ending March 12, 1896. Six of those deaths were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 12 by enteritis, 4 by smallpox, 1 by glanders, 6 by pneumonia, and 6 by grippe.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 111,847. Total deaths, 271, including phthisis pulmonalis, 37; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 2; croup, 11, and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 29 correspond to an annual rate of 20 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Cardiff, viz, 12.2, and the highest in Preston, viz, 25.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 128; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 48; whooping cough, 67; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. In greater London 2,175 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 18 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 19 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 29 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 7.6, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 55.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including typhus fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 4, and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 29 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 20.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 570, including measles, 9; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6, and whooping cough, 27.

Dundee.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population 161,620. Total deaths, 361, including phthisis pulmonalis, 35; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; measles, 4, and whooping cough, 25.

GREECE.—*Athens*.—Month of January, 1896. Estimated population, 134,000. Total deaths, 327, including smallpox, 1; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 6, and whooping cough, 1.